United States Environmental Protection Agency

OSWER/OSRTI
Washington, DC 20460

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

****Final Site****

March 2010

SALT CHUCK MINE | Outer Ketchikan County, Alaska

Site Location:

Salt Chuck Mine is located on Prince of Wales Island, in the Tongass National Forest at the northern end of Kasaan Bay.

Site History:

The Salt Chuck Mine site is an inactive former gold, silver, and copper mine. The site contains large volumes of mine tailings, including 100,000 cubic yards of saturated tailings in Salt Chuck Bay adjacent to the former mill site. The most intense mining and milling activity occurred from 1915 to 1941 when approximately 326,000 tons of ore were mined. The upland area of the site is owned by the U.S. Forest Service and consists of approximately 45 acres including the following source areas: a large pit connected to the main adit, two shafts, a tunnel, and 13 waste rock dumps. The impacted tidelands are owned by the State of Alaska.

Site Contamination/Contaminants:

Contaminants in the sources, surface water and sediments include copper, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and benzo-a-anthracene. Concentrations of all of these contaminants in upland sources exceed EPA cleanup guidelines for soil and mercury. Copper concentrations in the Bay exceed EPA risk assessment guidelines. Copper and mercury detected in clam tissues in the Bay exceed the consumption guidelines for mercury in fish tissue issued by the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.

Potential Impacts on Surrounding Community/Environment:

Sediments and surface water in Kasaan Bay and Lake Ellen Creek have been contaminated by mercury and copper. Kasaan Bay is used by the Kasaan Tribe (several hundred people) as a commercial and subsistence fishery and shell fishery. Heavy metals from tailings both in the upland and in the Bay are impacting water quality and sediments both in the Bay and Lake Ellen Creek, which drains into the bay. The contamination affects salmon and shellfish in areas where both are harvested intensively by the local native community.

Response Activities (to date):

The Forest Service completed a draft site evaluation in March 2007, but has not finalized the evaluation, nor taken cleanup action.

Need for NPL Listing:

The State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) has requested that EPA proceed with listing the site on the NPL because of the magnitude and location of contamination source areas upland and in the Bay, and because of the impacts on Kasaan Bay and the subsistence and commercial fisheries and shell fisheries that support the local native population. ADEC indicated that NPL listing of the site is the only option that will ensure that the entire site will be addressed in a timely and comprehensive manner. EPA received a letter of support for placing this site on the NPL from the State.

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

****Final Site****

March 2010

JJ SEIFERT MACHINE | Ruskin, Florida

Hillsborough County

Site Location:

The site is located at 4202 to 4212 Old Highway 41 South in Ruskin, Hillsborough County, Florida. The site is approximately one acre in size and includes a machine shop building, a metal building, and a mobile home.

Site History:

JJ Seifert Machine Company, which has operated at the site since approximately 1962, manufactures products such as electronic components, tools, dies, jigs and fixtures. A paint shed, a drum storage area, and a plating operation formerly existed at the site. The primary source of contamination in the ground water is a former tetrachloroethene (PCE) vapor degreaser, which was used to clean parts.

Site Contamination/Contaminants:

PCE was found in the surface and subsurface soils. PCE and eight other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were found in ground water at concentrations above the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). The most prevalent VOCs showing widespread onsite contamination were cis-1,2 dichloroethene (DCE), PCE, trichloroethene (TCE), and vinyl chloride. Upgradient ground water sample results confirm that the VOC contaminant plume originates at JJ Seifert Machine Company. Ground water samples from several private drinking water wells immediately across the road from the site have been found to contain VOCs at concentrations above the MCLs.

Potential Impacts on Surrounding Community/Environment:

There are 28 private and community potable wells within a one-quarter mile radius of the site. The surficial aquifer is unconfined and there are no municipal water lines in the area. In the latest drinking water well sampling conducted in August 2008 by the Hillsborough County Public Health Department (HCPHD), VOCs were found in 12 residential wells.

Response Activities (to date):

Private well sampling in the area was conducted in August 2008 by HCPHD. HCPHD installed granular activated carbon filters at the 12 residences where contaminants have been found to be at concentration above MCLs or Florida Primary Drinking Water Standards. HCPHD is currently providing maintenance of the systems.

Need for NPL Listing:

The State of Florida referred the site to EPA because the owner and operator of the facility have been unwilling to adequately address the contamination at the site and because contamination was detected in the private drinking water wells. Other federal and state cleanup programs were evaluated, but are not viable at this time. EPA received a letter of support for placing this site on the NPL from the State.

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

****Final Site****

March 2010

KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL CORP - JACKSONVILLE | Jacksonville, Florida
Duval County

Site Location:

The Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp (Kerr-McGee) site consists of approximately 31 acres located along the western shoreline of the St. Johns River in downtown Jacksonville, Florida.

Site History:

From 1893 to 1978, Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp operated as a fertilizer and pesticide formulating, packaging, and distributing facility. The site is currently vacant and undeveloped.

Site Contamination/Contaminants:

Results of site investigations revealed the presence of volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, and metals at concentrations exceeding EPA cleanup target levels in the soils, ground water, and sediments. Offsite migration of contaminants has adversely impacted St. Johns River water quality.

Potential Impacts on Surrounding Community/Environment:

Human health and ecological risk assessments have been conducted for the site. The assessments concluded that workers and trespassers could be exposed to unacceptable cancer risk levels due to direct contact with the contaminated soil and ground water during onsite excavations. In addition, people ingesting fish caught in the St. Johns River or Deer Creek and those ingesting water taken from the surficial aquifer are also at risk.

Response Activities (to date):

Kerr-McGee Chemical began conducting investigation activities at the site in 1984, which were overseen by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). However, by 1998, Kerr-McGee had not completed the contamination assessment of the site to FDEP's satisfaction. In April 1998, FDEP Northeast District filed a Violation Report against Kerr-McGee and in May sent a letter to EPA requesting that EPA take the lead on the site. In March 2000, EPA and Kerr-McGee entered into an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study at the site under the Superfund Alternative Approach. Tronox LLC, the successor to Kerr-McGee, took over the AOC obligations in 2005.

Need for NPL Listing:

The State of Florida referred the site to EPA because Tronox, LLC has filed for bankruptcy and may not be able to fund the needed cleanup. Other federal and state cleanup programs were evaluated, but are not viable at this time. EPA received a letter of support for placing this site on the NPL from the State.

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

****Final Site****

March 2010

CHEMETCO | Madison County, Illinois

Site Location:

Chemetco is located approximately two miles south of the Village of Hartford, Madison County, Illinois.

Site History:

Chemetco was a former secondary copper smelter operation which operated from 1969 to 2001. The former smelter property occupied more than 230 acres of land, but operated on 41 acres located near the smelter operations. Chemetco's major function was recycling or secondary processing of copper-bearing scrap and manufacturing residues. This process produced waste byproducts such as slag, zinc oxide (scrubber sludge), and spent refractory brick. On October 31, 2001, the facility was shut down, and filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy on November 13, 2001. On December 7, 2001 the Illinois EPA issued an order to seal Chemetco.

Site Contamination/Contaminants:

Approximately 452,254 cubic yards of waste slag material have been stockpiled on the northeast corner of the facility property. Approximately 62,204 cubic yards of zinc oxide (scrubber sludge) has been identified as being located in five separate areas on the Chemetco property, including a 2.5 acre concrete bunker located at the north end of the facility. Elevated levels of cadmium, copper and lead have been found in the waste slag material and the zinc oxide.

Potential Impacts on Surrounding Community/Environment:

Elevated levels of cadmium, copper and lead have been found in the sediments collected from the wetlands and Long Lake downstream of Chemetco.

Response Activities (to date):

Chemetco fenced the 41 acres near the smelter operations to secure the site.

Need for NPL Listing:

The State of Illinois referred the site to EPA because lead, cadmium and zinc have been detected in wetlands and Long Lake downstream of Chemetco. Other federal and state cleanup programs were evaluated, but are not viable at this time because Chemetco is bankrupt. EPA received a letter of support for placing this site on the NPL from the state.

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

****Final Site****

March 2010

LAKE CALUMET CLUSTER | Chicago, Illinois
Cook County

Site Location:

The Lake Calumet Cluster site is located on the southeast side of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. The site covers approximately 87 acres bounded by the Land and Lakes Landfill to the west, 122nd Street to the South, the Norfolk Southern Railroad right-of-way and the Indian Ridge Marsh to the east, and Paxton I & II Landfills to the north.

Site History:

This site, composed of the former Alburn Incinerator parcel, an unnamed parcel, the U.S. Drum parcel, and the Paxton Avenue Lagoons, was used as a mix of industrial facilities and waste disposal areas. The site was originally a wetland. Various excavation, filling, and dumping activities occurred from the 1940's to the 1980's. The site is now covered by as much as 30 feet of fill consisting of various materials, including steel mill slag and industrial, chemical and municipal waste.

Site Contamination/Contaminants:

The area of contamination includes unregulated and previously regulated disposal sites and saturated contaminated soil, which encompass the entire site. The disposal sites and contaminated soil contain numerous contaminants, including arsenic, cadmium, calcium, chromium, copper, cyanide, manganese, zinc, phenanthrene, fluoranthene, acenaphthene, bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, benzene, toluene, polychlorobiphenyls (PCBs), benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene.

Potential Impacts on Surrounding Community/Environment:

Several acres of wetlands exist within the boundaries of the site. The wetlands adjacent to the landfills are known to be used by approximately 14 different federal and state endangered or threatened species. Fishing has also been observed in Indian Ridge Marsh, Big Marsh, Dead Stick Pond, and Heron Pond. Contaminants from the site are being carried by the surface water to the sediments in Indian Ridge Marsh.

Response Activities (to date):

Removal actions have been undertaken on some of these properties by both U.S. EPA and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA). In 1983, EPA performed a removal action at the Alburn Incinerator removing all visible sources of hazardous materials including 7,524 drums. EPA conducted an emergency removal in 1984 through 1985 at the U.S. Drum parcel involving 6,000 drums and 341,000 gallons of liquid and semisolid wastes. In 1990, EPA conducted a removal action at the Paxton Avenue Lagoons removing 60 drums of hazardous materials and 2,200 cubic yards of contaminated soil. In 2006, Illinois EPA issued a Record of Decision for the Lake Calumet Cluster site which called for a cap to be installed. In 2007/2008, Illinois EPA began construction of a landfill cap, but it ran out of resources to complete the cap.

Need for NPL Listing:

The State of Illinois referred the site to EPA because significant contamination remains on-site and continues to contaminante adjacent wetlands. Other federal and state cleanup programs were evaluated but are not viable at this time. EPA received a letter of support for placing this site on the NPL from the State. The City of Chicago also supports this listing.

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

****Final Site****

March 2010

GRATIOT COUNTY GOLF COURSE | St. Louis, Michigan

Gratiot County

Site Location:

Gratiot County Golf Course site is located immediately east of the Hidden Oaks Golf Course on Monroe Road in St. Louis, Gratiot County, Michigan.

Site History:

From 1956 through 1970, a nearby chemical corporation disposed of industrial wastes in the area. The waste liquids were destroyed weekly by burning in an open pit. The disposal area was proposed to the NPL in 1982. The owner excavated 68,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. These activities led to the deletion from the NPL in 1983. In 2006, additional soil and ground water contamination was found and EPA and the State of Michigan decided to propose this area to the NPL.

In 1972, a golf course was constructed around the boundaries of the former burn area. The golf course is currently operating.

Site Contamination/Contaminants:

Approximately 345,606 square feet of contaminated soil and two fly ash piles remain on the former disposal site. Elevated levels of benzene and 1,2-dichloroethane have been found in the soils and in the underlying ground water beneath the site.

Potential Impacts on Surrounding Community/Environment:

Private residential wells and municipal water wells are located within a 4 mile radius. The ground water supply of approximately 20,000 residents could potentially be affected.

Response Activities (to date):

In 1983, the owner excavated 68,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil following the 1982 proposed listing of this site on the NPL.

Need for NPL Listing:

The State of Michigan referred the site to EPA because the elevated volatile organics found in the soil and in the underlying ground water beneath the site may potentially affect private residential and municipal wells. Other federal and state programs have been evaluated, but none are viable at this time. EPA received a letter of support for placing this site on the NPL from the State.

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****Final Site****

March 2010

KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL CORP - NAVASSA | Navassa, North Carolina

Brunswick County

Site Location:

The Kerr-McGee Chem Corp site is located within the city limits of Navassa, North Carolina, along the banks of Sturgeon Creek. The property consists of 242 acres; however, the total area used in the manufacturing process was approximately 100 acres along Navassa Road and Sturgeon Creek. The site is currently unoccupied.

Site History:

The Kerr-McGee Chem Corp site was operated as a wood treating facility from 1936 until 1974. Dried lumber was pressure treated with a creosote solution. The creosote was stored in above-ground tanks, and treated lumber was stored outside until dry. The wood treatment process generated wastewater which was treated onsite. A conjoined pair of unlined settling ponds was used to separate and reclaim creosote. The site was dismantled in 1980. Creosote in the settling ponds was reclaimed, but creosote sludge from the ponds and product storage tanks was mixed with soil and disposed of back into the wastewater ponds.

Site Contamination/Contaminants:

Site inspection activities have documented a dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) below the wastewater ponds to a depth of 30 feet below ground surface. The DNAPL is near pure product creosote. In addition, extensive soil and ground water contamination exists on nearly 100 acres, including the production area. The wetlands sediments in adjacent Sturgeon Creek are also contaminated with creosote.

Potential Impacts on Surrounding Community/Environment:

Sturgeon Creek wetlands sediments are contaminated with creosote and creosote-related semi-volatile organic compounds, including polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. Sturgeon Creek is a fishery and creosote and creosote-related compounds are known to bioaccumulate in the food chain. Sturgeon Creek flows for approximately 0.5 miles before the confluence with the Brunswick River, and the Brunswick River joins with the Cape Fear River approximately 4 miles from the site. Sturgeon Creek, and the brackish Brunswick and Cape Fear estuaries, contain fisheries, extensive wetlands frontage and additional sensitive environments.

Response Activities (to date):

In 2006, EPA and Tronox LLC entered into an administrative settlement agreement and order on consent to conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study at the site under the Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA). The initial phases of the remedial investigation have been completed. Tronox LLC is a successor to Kerr-McGee Chemical, LLC.

Need for NPL Listing:

The State of North Carolina referred the site to EPA because of widespread contamination on the property. Although Tronox LLC is currently performing the investigative work at the site, it has now filed for bankruptcy and may not be able to fund the needed cleanup. Other federal and state cleanup programs were evaluated, but are not viable at this time. EPA received a letter of support for placing this site on the NPL from the State.

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

****Final Site****

March 2010

BLACK BUTTE MINE | Cottage Grove, Oregon

Lane County

Site Location:

Black Butte Mine is located in Lane County in rural western Oregon, approximately 10 miles south of Cottage Grove. The site is situated on the south slope of Black Butte, which is part of the Calapooya Divide.

Site History:

Black Butte Mine is a former mercury mine which operated intermittently from the 1890s to the mid 1960s. Peak production occurred from 1927 to 1943. Prior to 1975, the site was owned by a number of mining interests, and used primarily for mineral extraction. From 1975 to 1994, the property had a number of private owners who used the property primarily for logging. Since 1994, the property has been owned by the Land and Timber Company, LLC, which also uses the property for logging.

Site Contamination/Contaminants:

The site contains a 300,000 cubic yard tailings pile, large areas of contaminated soil near the former mill area, and large volumes of tailings throughout the adjacent Furnace Creek drainage. The principal contaminants in the sources, surface water and sediments are mercury and arsenic. Concentrations of these metals in upland sources exceed EPA cleanup guidelines for soil. Mercury and arsenic concentrations in stream sediments adjacent to, and down gradient of, the site also exceed EPA Risk Assessment Guidelines.

Potential Impacts on Surrounding Community/Environment:

The site drains to adjacent streams Furnace Creek and Dennis Creek, which converge with Garoutte Creek (1/4 mile from the site) which flows to the Coast Fork of the Willamette River (1.5 miles from the site) and to Cottage Grove Reservoir (9 miles from the site). Fishing occurs in Garoutte Creek at the confluence with Furnace and Dennis Creeks. Wetlands and threatened species are also present within the drainages. Migration of mercury from the site continues to contaminate sediments in Cottage Grove Reservoir.

Response Activities (to date):

At the request of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ), EPA completed some cleanup action in 2007 consisting of regrading the main tailings pile to prevent erosion, and the capping of certain areas of contaminated soil. Significant contamination remains and sampling confirms that the site remains a source of mercury to the Coast Fork of the Willamette River and the Cottage Grove Reservoir, where mercury contamination in sediments has resulted in a fish advisory.

Need for NPL Listing:

NPL listing will address the contamination that remains on site, which continues to impact surface water habitat downstream and Cottage Grove Reservoir. ODEQ does not have the available resources to address problems at the site, and the scope and complexity of the remaining contamination exceeds the capacity of EPA's removal program. The current property owner has limited resources and there are no viable potentially responsible private parties that have been identified. EPA received a letter of support for placing this site on the NPL from the State.

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL)

****Final Site****

March 2010

VAN DER HORST USA CORPORATION | Terrell, Texas

Kaufman County

Site Location:

The former Van der Horst USA Corporation (Van der Horst) site is located approximately 300 yards from downtown Terrell, Texas. The site is located within Kaufman County and is situated on approximately 3.5 acres of land. The main building where chrome and iron plating occurred is located at 419 East Grove Street. The wastewater treatment building is located at 410 East Grove Street. The remaining land consists of undeveloped land on the east side of the wastewater treatment building.

Site History:

The Van der Horst facility began operations as a chrome and iron plating facility in the 1950s and operated until December 2006. Finished products associated with these plating operations included natural gas pipeline cylinders for the transportation of natural gas and cylinder bores for large diesel engines such as railroad locomotive engines.

Site Contamination/Contaminants:

As part of the plating operations, the facility generated spent kerosene, wastewater treatment sludge, and chromium contaminated wastewater and soil. When the site was abandoned in April 2007, these wastes remained on-site in two underground sumps, 27 variously-sized plating vats, and 450 55-gallon drums. Two closed surface lagoons which treated chromium wastewater were also present to the east of the wastewater treatment building.

Potential Impacts on Surrounding Community/Environment:

The closest residences are located in the Stallings Addition housing complex, less than one mile southeast of the facility. Before EPA response activities began in May 2008, the lack of segregation of drum waste, the open chromium-contaminated waste vats and the chromium-contaminated wastewater within the basement sump created a significant and imminent threat to public health and the environment. Discolored water has been seen running down East Grove Street and discolored soils are visible within drainage pathways.

Response Activities (to date):

On May 28, 2008, a small fire occurred in the main building at the Van der Horst facility. On May 29, 2008, EPA initiated Emergency Response activities. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and EPA collected samples, performed hazardous categorization, separated various drums and containers into similar waste streams, and removed the chromium rinse water from the facility basement sump to stabilize the site. Site stabilization included the construction of a temporary earthen berm around the site to minimize off-site migration of site contamination to the sewer and overland drainage. Fencing was also erected around the site to prevent access to the facility. EPA removal activities are ongoing.

Need for NPL Listing:

The State of Texas referred the site to EPA for NPL listing and potential remedial activities. Without Superfund cleanup, this site will continue to be a source of chromium to surface water, to ground water underlying the facility and nearby residential areas. Other federal and state cleanup programs were evaluated but are not viable at this time.

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